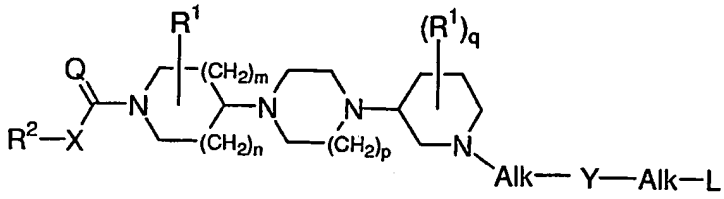
## CLAIMS

1. A compound according to the general Formula (I)



(I)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, the *N*-oxide form thereof and prodrugs thereof, wherein :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| n | | is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2 ; |
| m | | is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1 ; |
| p | | is an integer equal to 1 or 2 ; |
| q | | is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ; |
| Q | | is O or $NR^3$ ; |
| X | | is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or -$NR^3$- ; |
| each $R^3$ | | independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl ; |
| each $R^1$ | | independently from each other, is selected from the group of $Ar^1$, $Ar^1$-alkyl and di($Ar^1$)-alkyl ; |
| $R^2$ | | is $Ar^2$, $Ar^2$-alkyl, di($Ar^2$)alkyl, $Het^1$ or $Het^1$-alkyl ; |
| Y | | is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-,-$SO_2$-, >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is CN or nitro ; |
| each Alk | | represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals ; |
| L | | is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, $Ar^3$-oxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono-and di($Ar^3$)amino, $Ar^3$, $Ar^3$carbonyl, $Het^2$ and $Het^2$carbonyl ; |
| $Ar^1$ | | is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, alkyl, |

cyano, aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;

$Ar^2$ is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl ;

$Ar^3$ is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, $Ar^1$carbonyloxycarbonyl, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino and cyano ;

$Het^1$ is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the the group of pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl and 4a,8a-dihydro-2*H*-chromenyl ; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by one or more radicals selected from the group of halo, oxo and alkyl ;

$Het^2$ is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl ;
or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, chromenyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, benzo [2,1,3]oxadiazolyl, imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl , 2,3-dihydrobenzo[1,4]dioxyl and octahydrobenzo[1,4]dioxyl ;
each radical may optionally be substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of $Ar^1$, $Ar^1$alkyl, $Ar^1$alkyloxyalkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, piperidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo and oxazolyl ; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino.

2. A compound according to claim 1, characterized in that

n is 1 ;

m is 1 ;

p is 1 ;

q is 0 ;

Q is O ;

X is a covalent bond ;

each $R^1$ is $Ar^1$ or $Ar^1$-alkyl ;

$R^2$ is $Ar^2$ ;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, $-SO_2-$ or >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is CN or nitro ;

each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more hydroxy radicals ;

L is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono-and di($Ar^3$)amino, $Ar^3$, $Het^2$ and $Het^2$carbonyl ;

$Ar^1$ is phenyl ;

$Ar^2$ is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals ;

$Ar^3$ is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, $Ar^1$carbonyloxycarbonyl and cyano;

$Het^2$ is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group of tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, benzo [2,1,3]oxadiazolyl and imidazo[2,1-b]thiazolyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or more $Ar^1$alkyloxyalkyl, halo, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, pyridinyl or oxazolyl radicals ; and

alkyl is a straight hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of halo and hydroxy;

3. A compound according to any of claims 1-2, characterized in that $R^1$ is $Ar^1$methyl and attached to the 2-position or $R^1$ is $Ar^1$ and attached to the 3-position .

4. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that the $R^2$-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.

5. A compound according to any of claims 1-4, characterized in that p is 1.

6. A compound according to any of claims 1-5, characterized in that Y is -C(=O)-.

7. A compound according to any of claims 1-6, characterized in that Alk is a covalent bond.

8. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that L is $Het^2$.

9. A compound selected from the group of compounds with compound number 25, 48, 79, 39, 15, 41, 64, 88, 50, 59 and 3, as mentioned in any one of Tables 1-2.

10. A compound according to any one of claims 1-9 for use as a medicine.

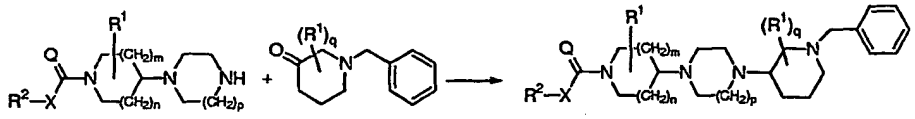
11. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1-10 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating tachykinin mediated conditions.

12. The use of a compound according to claim 11 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating schizophrenia, emesis, anxiety, depression, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), circadian rhythm disturbances, pain, neurogenic inflammation, asthma, micturition disorders such as urinary incontinence and nociception.

13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1- 9.

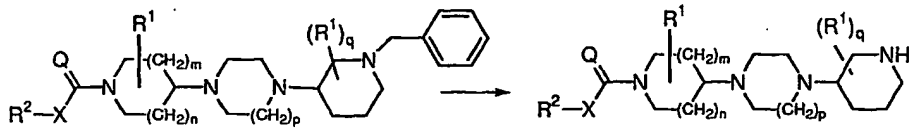
14. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is intimately mixed with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-9.

15. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I") in which an intermediate compound of Formula (II) is reacted with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein the radicals $R^2$, X, Q, $R^1$, m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.



(II) (III) (I")

16. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I') in which a final compound of Formula (I") is reductively hydrogenated, wherein the radicals $R^2$, X, Q, $R^1$, m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.



(I") (I')

17. A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I') comprising the consecutive steps of
1) obtaining a compound of Formula (I") according to claim 15 ;
2) obtaining a compound of Formula (I') according to claim 16.